

## TO SAIL FOR CHINA

DR. CORBETT WILL LEAVE TUESDAY FOR THE ORIENT.

He has been a resident in China for thirty-four years, during which time he has seen some wonderful changes in the manners and modes of the Celestials. Doctor Corbett is the foreign missionary pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He will occupy the pulpit next Sunday.

A reception was tendered Rev. Dr. Corbett of Chefoo, China, last night in the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Corbett is the foreign missionary pastor of the church and is a brother to Gen. W. S. Corbett. There was a good sized attendance at the church last evening to meet the doctor. An orchestra in the balcony dispensed music throughout the evening, while in different parts of the church cool and refreshing frappe was served by handsome young ladies.

Dr. Corbett will leave next Tuesday for San Francisco and will sail for China on August 15. Dr. Corbett has been in this country for a year, visiting in the east. The doctor has been living in China for thirty-four years and during that time he has seen some wonderful changes in the manners and modes of the Celestials. The most wonderful transformation came during the last few years and particularly so since the Japs whopped the Chinamen. The Chinamen were full of conceit before the war and they thought their way was best. They held Japan in utter contempt and thought all they had to do was to drive them into the sea with their long bamboo poles. The Japs soon changed their minds, having all the western improvements. The Chinamen said that the Japs killed their men before they were hardly in sight. The city of Chefoo, where Dr. Corbett lives, was in the midst of the fighting.

Since the war the Chinese nation realized that they were centuries behind the times. Since then they have begun to erect colleges and schools, build railroads and erect factories. The doctor said last evening that there were hundreds of young men who were applying for admission to the medical colleges. The new medical colleges give instruction as applied in America and European countries. The sciences are being sought and there is a general trend for a higher education. Much of this zeal has been inspired by the missionaries who have labored for years toward this end. When Dr. Corbett was here in 1887, the First Presbyterian church raised \$2,500 in one day to be applied as the doctor saw fit. When he returned to China he built a normal to train the natives in leaving their brothers. In the past ten years forty have been educated at this normal and they are now all working in the Lord's vineyard. Doctor Corbett will preach next Sunday morning and evening at the First Presbyterian church.

The information which can be gained from the doctor is highly instructive and can be heard only from him. He has been around the globe and has many times crossed the ocean.

## NORMAL INSTITUTE NOTES

Miss Goddard favored the institute with a sweet vocal solo following devotional exercises.

Visitors still continue to come, among whom were observed Miss Jessie Adams, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Jacobs, Misses Ellnor and Martha Hankinson, Miss Beattie Brinkley, Miss Mary Garver, Miss Elona Flood of Goddard, Mr. R. A. J. Hill and Miss Daird.

Superintendent Colville appointed Miss Thacher, Mr. Fifer and Miss Windel as a program committee for the entertainment and reunion to be given next Tuesday evening at the Lewis academy.

Superintendent Colville has started a number of times in reply that Sedgwick county would make a complete change of its text-books as prescribed by the state.

The penmanship classes of Professor Temple have been comparing the vertical system with the slant system. The vertical system has been adopted by the state, but the class simply considered the theory of the system and continue to practice the slant system. This is the largest penmanship class the institute has ever had.

Professor Adams' book-keeping class have completed four sets and are now commencing the cash method.

Book agents attending in the institute. One of the agents is the Rev. R. A. Ashmore's book "Side Talks With Girls" which she considers as applicable to the boys as to the girls.

Legislative department of Kansas was the topic in civil government class.

The reading classes have completed the mechanical part of the course of study and have begun discussions of the practical methods employed in the school room.

The early history of Kansas was the subject in Professor Naylor's history class. It was suggested that some of the citizens of Wichita, such as Messrs. McCoy, Matheson and Meade, who were connected with the old Santa Fe trail, should write that portion of our early history.

The arithmetic class agreed that a school man is expected to know the size and weight of a bushel of each of the vegetables in the market, the number of shingles on a roof, the pounds in a barrel of flour, sugar or lard, the width of a strip of ingrain or Brussels carpet, the percent of copper in each piece of our money and ten thousand other things. We may add that she is expected also to be an angel in temper, to have the patience of Job, the meekness of Moses and the arm of a Sullivan, and for a correct use of all of these to be satisfied with a salary of \$25 per month.

The physics class accomplished a great amount of work, as may be seen by the topics handled in yesterday's class, and thoroughly, too, namely, electro-plating, electro-typing, the telegraph, the telephone, electric and incandescent lights, and electric motors and street cars. Well might any one exclaim at the magnitude of the work accomplished in the words of Professor Kemp, "Bravo, bravissimo!"

## FACTS IN REGARD TO HAWAII

Trouble With Japan and What Gave It Origin in the Past.

Honolulu, H. I., July 23.—The Hawaiian imbroglio continues to be the all-absorbing discussion in this city, and in fact throughout the islands. The diplomatic relations between the two nations do not improve as the controversy

## Had the . . . HEART . . . To Do It

JAMES SMEDLEY  
Won the Great  
Chicago Bicycle  
Race, May 31st.

His HEART Was RIGHT!  
He Trained on

Postum  
Cereal  
Food Coffee.

proceeds. Each new note or reply adds to the proverbial "strain," and just how much more tension the diplomatic chain which now binds the two countries together, in apparent friendliness at least, will stand is hard to determine. At present every indication points to an early rupture. I do not mean to infer that there will be actual warfare or attempted violence on the part of the government of Japan, but it is generally conceded that when the indemnity phase of the controversy has been reached, the Hawaiian government will be given but a short time in which to decide whether it will pay the damages claimed, in the usual way or hand over the customs department to the representative of the Mikado, to be administered by him until a sufficient sum is collected to satisfy Japan's claim.

At the outset it should be understood that I am in no way connected with the Hawaiian government, and have received no information from the Hawaiian officials or from the representatives of Japan regarding the details of the controversy as given here.

In order better to understand the present status of the controversy, it will be necessary to briefly refer to the origin of the dispute, since nearly all the reports regarding the case which have thus far appeared in the American press have sacrificed facts and justice to prejudice. Because a great many people may be opposed to Japanese citizens coming into this country does not justify the Hawaiian government in repudiating solemn treaty obligations without giving due notice of their intention to do so.

And further, no matter how desirable the annexation of these islands to the United States may be from the Hawaiian standpoint, the American people will not endorse unfriendly acts on the part of the Hawaiian government towards citizens of Japan for the sole purpose of forcing the annexation question upon the United States senate. Japan is no novice in international questions, and her statesmen may be relied upon to see that justice shall be accorded her subjects living in Hawaii or any other foreign country. The sooner Hawaiians and Americans realize this fact, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

For many years past the labor problem in Hawaii has been one of the most difficult which the government and planters have had to deal with. Four-fifths of the business of this country is in sugar. It will therefore be apparent that the government must do all in its power to safeguard and foster this most important industry. In former years the government of the day at times found the greatest difficulty in maintaining a sufficient supply of field laborers. Various experiments were tried, notably large importations of Portuguese and several hundreds of Germans, Norwegians and others. When the latter, many of whom were educated young men trained to office work and in various mechanical lines, arrived here and discovered the actual character of the work they were expected to perform, as compared with representations made to them by simply ran riot, and had not the police who induced them to ship by his glowing accounts of a laborer's life in the cane fields of Hawaii escaped to the island of Molokai, he would have met with a violent death. This was the last attempt to induce white labor to contract for field work in this country.

Realizing the necessity of establishing permanent sources of labor supply, and driven almost to their wits ends by an insane agitation against Chinese immigration, the Gibson government during the reign of the late King Kalakaua was practically compelled to enter into a labor convention and treaty of amity and commerce with Japan. I have termed the opposition to Chinese immigration at that time as an "insane agitation," because the Chinese laborers have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory field hands ever brought to this country, and the Chinese merchants, as a rule are highly respected in the business community. Under the terms of the new labor convention the Hawaiian government imported thousands of Japanese laborers, and Japan in turn took advantage of the new amity and commerce treaty to extend her trade with this country. Both parties to the contract were perfectly satisfied with their bargain, and largely as a result of the abundant supply of cheap labor assured under the new convention, Hawaiian planters were enabled to increase the cultivation of sugar cane, improve the capacity and character of their factories, and thus produce sugar at about half the cost under former conditions. Japan did not seek Hawaii; Hawaii sought Japan. Japan as a nation has derived much profit from the deal, while on the other hand, Japanese cheap labor has made Hawaii one of the richest countries on earth, size considered. While some persons may claim that the reciprocity treaty is alone responsible for Hawaii's prosperity, it must be remembered that without cheap labor suitable climatic conditions and readily available when required, reciprocity would be of small moment as there would be nothing to reciprocate with, so far as this country is concerned.

It is now about twelve years since the first shipment of Japanese laborers arrived in Hawaii, during which period more than 40,000 have been admitted, about 25,000 of whom are still here. Of these about 12,000 are employed on plantations, the remainder being engaged in business pursuits, coffee planting, and a large number of domestic servants.

Until three years ago the terms of the labor convention were strictly observed by both countries, and all Japanese laborers were brought into this country under government supervision. About that time the Hawaiian government began to ignore the convention, leaving the importation of laborers to planters or agents. The Japanese government naturally preferring to have all intercourse between the two countries governed by the amity and commerce treaty were only too pleased to acquiesce quietly in allowing to fall into disuse what was virtually a semi-slave-labor convention. Since the practical suspension of the convention the government here has in most cases claimed the right to approve the contracts of laborers whom it is proposed to bring into the country; but in many cases large shipments have been admitted without approval.

In the matter of free laborers, until February last they were always admitted if in good health and able to show to the examining official not less than \$50, the possession of which met all the requirements of the law. The increase of Japanese immigrants during the last two years has not been in excess of the increased output of sugar, nor has the labor supply been beyond the demand. In view of these facts, to the unbiased observer, it seems a singular proceeding to say the least, that the Hawaiian government should refuse to admit Japanese immigrants to land who possess the necessary qualifications, and at a time, too, when several plantations were badly in need of labor. In fact, immediately after the refusal of the government to allow the Japanese to land, orders were forwarded to China, with the approval of the executive, for about 1,500 Chinese. Another peculiar circumstance is that, although Mr. Thurston was in Washington, and had not the opportunity to communicate with the Hawaiian government between the arrival of the rejected Japs and their forced return, he published an account of the events connected with their return in American newspapers, substantially as they occurred, and actually in advance of their occurrence.

At the time of the return of the Japanese immigrants Minister Shimamura made a personal examination into each case, and afterwards publicly protested on board the steamers carrying back the rejected men, against the action of the government. Your correspondent is reliably informed that on or about the 18th of March last Mr. Shimamura again protested in writing, and after waiting a reasonable time for a reply, without success, he again addressed the Hawaiian authorities in most imperative terms, later sending a third demand, all of which were ignored by Mr. Dole's government until about the 1st of May. Since then the controversy has been dragging slowly along, varied only by the arrival of a Japanese gunboat and Special Counselor Akimura.

I am credibly informed that the Japanese case rests on the following points:

1. That, under the amity and commerce clause in the Japan-Hawaii treaty Hawaii cannot pass laws discriminating against Japan or hostile to her interests; therefore, Hawaii's action is at variance with treaty provisions; that a treaty in most civilized countries is the supreme law of the land, and is obligatory on all parties thereto; that a former decision of the supreme court of Hawaii sustains this principle, and that there was no warrant, either in law or otherwise, to act differently in the case under review.

2. Article 2 of the treaty between Spain and Hawaii provides that the subjects of each country shall have free and safe ingress and egress at all places and parts in the respective countries.

3. Article 4 of Hawaii's treaty with Spain also gives the subjects of that country the right and privilege to appear before any court in the Hawaiian islands and to employ counsel whenever they may wish to do so.

While the rights and privileges as quoted above are not specifically stated in the treaty between Japan and Hawaii, they are nevertheless guaranteed to Japan by a "most favored nations" clause. In habeas corpus proceedings in a case exactly similar to the ones which have given rise to the present dispute, the supreme court of Hawaii not only received the petition, but decided in favor of the petitioners and against the government. In the case of the passengers recently returned, the same supreme court refused to receive a habeas corpus petition, and the government also refused friends of the petitioners the right to employ counsel with counsel. The supreme court also ruled that the collector-general of customs as provided by recently passed immigration laws, in the case of immigrants attempting to land at any port of the Hawaiian islands, shall be sole judge as to the qualification of such immigrants to so land, and that his decision is final.

On the other hand, article 84 of the constitution of the Hawaiian republic provides for the establishment of various courts of justice, and article 85 defines the jurisdiction and powers of said courts as follows:

The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the republic, and treaties; to all cases affecting public ministers and consuls, and to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. On the foregoing grounds Japan represents that the administration of the law by the Hawaiian courts has been arbitrary and capricious, and contrary to precedents established by those courts, and also that the ruling in regard to the powers of the collector-general is unconstitutional.

A few days ago Minister Shimamura filed two additional complaints, one regarding to a regulation compelling planters to bring sixty-six Chinese laborers for every thirty-three Japanese, and the other setting forth that the new wine tariff which goes into effect on the 1st of July is intended to discriminate against the importation of Japanese sake and in favor of California wine. Of these latter protests, whatever the merits of the first may be, it is not believed the second will be of good avail.

I have endeavored to give an impartial review of the Hawaiian-Japan dispute and the present status of the case. Yesterday the Hawaiian government sent a further reply to Minister Shimamura, which the latter characterizes as "most unsatisfactory." What the outcome will be no one can tell. However, the general opinion seems to be that Hawaii will have to pay, and as the planters have received all the benefits from Japanese labor, I understand that at a meeting of the Planters' Association a few days ago, it was decided to assess this year's sugar crop so much per ton, or sufficient to pay Japan's claim, and thus relieve the public treasury.

## TONNAGE IS SCARCE

GRAND SCRAMBLE TO CHARTER ATLANTIC VESSELS.

Rates are Advancing Owing to the Disproportion Between the Freight to be Moved and the Carrying Capacity Afloat.—Vessels Arriving at Atlantic Ports Unloaded in a Hurry—Old Crop Getting Out of the Way of the New—Baltimore and Ohio Separate Receivership—Missouri River Improvements.

Philadelphia, July 23.—The demand for vessels in all the lines of foreign and coastwise trade continues and rates are advancing because of a scarcity of tonnage. Railroads are all to be blocked with coal for coast ports and vessels arriving with cargoes are being discharged on their arrival quicker than ever before. Steamers for grain continue to be in good demand for July, August and September loadings. For August loading the Italian steamship Boyne was yesterday chartered to load 11,000 quarters of grain at this point at 3 shillings and 6 pence per quarter, to Cork, for orders, and the Matthew Bedington was engaged at 3 shillings, 7 1/2 pence per quarter for September-October loading. The British steamship Imperial Prince, now in port, was also chartered to load for Cork for orders at 3 shillings and 3 pence.

There is also a demand for vessels to load cotton at southern ports for Liverpool, Havre and Bremen. Trainloads of wheat and corn are being hurried from the west to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News to make way for the new crop, part of which is being forwarded for shipment on foreign account.

## THE GALVESTON CUT RATES.

Galveston, Tex., July 23.—Daniel Ripley, general agent of the Lone Star line, in commenting on the New York meeting says his company entered the field to do a reasonable, legitimate business and is here to stay. The Lone Star people did not attend the New York conference, it is explained, because on the first day, it was announced that the meeting was confined to members of the Southwestern Traffic association. The Lone Star line, Mr. Ripley says, was not the aggressor in this rate war. The Mallory line started the cutting, and the Lone Star followed suit. He thinks it is incumbent upon the Southwestern Traffic association to discipline its unruly member, the Mallory line, for violating the association's pledge.

Chicago, July 23.—The rate situation on Galveston is steadily growing worse, and the probability is that it will soon be necessary for the railroads to enter the fight, and this will mean that the rates between Denver and Chicago will be reduced largely. The worst feature of the fight between the steamship lines appears to be that there is no manner in which the roads are able to stop the fight between the steamship lines, which is the cause of the trouble. No great amount of freight has gone from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard by way of Galveston, but if the low rates are continued, it will be likely that the bulk of the freight which is not in a hurry to reach the consignee will be sent that way. There will be no easier way about it unless the roads reduce their rates.

## COLDWELL NEEDED AT HOME.

Chicago, July 23.—There is trouble with the passenger rates in nearly all parts of the territory of the Western Passenger association, and if trouble keeps on the increase it will be necessary for Chairman Caldwell to hasten home from San Francisco, for the rate situation will be worse in this part of the territory of the association than in San Francisco. The general trouble is not confined to any part of the territory, but the complaint is general that rates are being cut, illegal commissions are being paid, and various other inducements are being made to secure traffic. The trouble seems to be that the executive committee of the association is holding no sessions these days. Nearly all of its members are out of the city, and with the chairman away, there is nobody to keep a tight hand over the roads, which are likely to disregard the provisions of the agreement.

## SEPARATE RECEIVERSHIPS.

Baltimore, July 23.—Judges Goff and Morris, in the United States circuit court here today granted an order enabling the holders of the first mortgage bonds on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio system to sue in the courts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for separate receivers for portions of the road. The order was the result of a compromise reached by counsel for bondholders and the present receivers and carries with it an agreement that no attempt will be made in the western courts to obtain possession of the road. It is understood that the mortgage holders will apply to Chicago for receivers, and upon their appointment, bring an action into the court.

The property in controversy is an important part of the road, furnishing the western traffic for trains of that line. The petitioners in the case are C. H. Foster, J. H. Wilcox Brown and James Bond, substituted trustees under the mortgage of 1885 to secure payment of \$1,000,000, most of which is held abroad, and it is generally believed that action was brought at the instigation of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, with a view to obtaining greater influence in the affairs of the system than they now possess and of placing themselves in a position to effectually check any action upon the part of the receivers of the other portions of the road of which they do not approve.

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FOR THE VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS  
Combination Arrangement Made That Will Do Them Good.

San Francisco, July 23.—Twelve of the leading vaudeville theaters of the west have united in a circuit that will enable performers to secure longer engagements.

The scheme was engineered by John D. Hopkins and George Castle, both of whom are known all over the amusement world. They had five Chicago theaters, two St. Louis houses, a Pittsburgh theater, one in Cincinnati and one in Milwaukee in the combine. They wanted a Pacific coast end.

Negotiations have been pending for some time and last week Manager Waiter of the Orpheum circuit cabled his acceptance of the financial terms and preparations were at once begun towards employing European novelties.

The circuit will be of great advantage to vaudeville artists. The theaters included in the combination are: Orpheum circuit, San Francisco and Los Angeles; the Hopkins theaters in Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh; Pike's opera house Cincinnati; Masonic Temple, Chicago; Haymarket theater, Chicago; Olympic theater, Chicago; and Chicago opera house. Negotiations are also being made for first class houses in several other cities.

Providence, R. I., July 23.—The Democratic state central committee today unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that in case the resignation of President Andrews is accepted by Brown University, he should be selected by the Democratic party of Rhode Island as its candidate for United States senator.

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